

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

NEW MINE A BONANZA.

RAINY LAKE PROSPECTORS STRIKE IT RICH.

Swedish Teamster Sold the Claim for a Beggary Plague-Fifteenth Regiment U. S. A. Changes Places with the Fighting Fourth.

New Gold Fields.

U. M. Thomas, of St. Paul, with other parties, recently purchased gold property in the Little Manitou gold regions near Rainy Lake for \$15,000. The discovery was made by a Swedish teamster, who was glad to sell out at that figure. The new owners immediately started a pit, and it is believed from the results already obtained that they have a bonanza. The vein of gold is twenty-six feet wide, in rotten brown quartz, and the gold is as most as plentiful as the quartz. The specimens shown are nearly 50 per cent. pure metal. The owners of this bonanza have called their mine the "Manitou," and there is not a fragment of it for sale, except to purchasers of gold bullion. They estimate their property is worth several million dollars.

MARCHING ORDERS.

Western Regiments Get Their Quarters.

Port Sheridan's shaking up has come at last. The long expected transfer of the Fifteenth Infantry was ordered Friday by the Secretary of War, and Col. Crofton and his Indian fighters will go out West and give way to another band of men who have been on the plains for many a year and are considered entitled to a change. From scenes of sand and sun and alkali the bronzed warriors of the Fourth Infantry will come to civilization—Fort Sheridan. The fortune of war in this case is strange. The men of the Fifteenth, who have been enjoying all the luxuries of the Chicago climate, including pleasant society, affairs and jolly nights at the theater, must take up new quarters amid the dreariness of the plains of New Mexico and Arizona. Not a railroad, even, will be near them, and their life will contrast strangely with the whirl of the last few years at famous Fort Sheridan. On the other hand, the men of the Fourth are coming from the dreariness and desolation of the plains to take up the pleasant program of the Fifteenth, so rudely interrupted. Bronzed and a trifle awkward the men of the Fourth will seem at first, but both will wear off. Tailors will be in demand, and the new arrivals will all of their delights, so dear even to men who fight, will take the place of sand hills, bare plains and Indian scars.

Standing of National League.

Following is the standing of the clubs of the National League:

Club	W.	L.
Baltimore	57	37
Cleveland	57	45
Cincinnati	56	46
Chicago	50	52
Pittsburgh	44	60

Western League Standing.

Following is the standing of the clubs in the Western League:

Club	W.	L.
Minneapolis	58	43
Indianapolis	50	50
Detroit	47	53
St. Paul	42	58

Conditions Favor Improvement.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: "There is still no distinct improvement in business, although conditions favor it. Confidence slowly rises, speculative buying of materials for future use continues, imports of gold do not cease and the electric light and heat are tried to check them by further advance in rates, as the weight of the demand now falls upon France. But an enormous business is held back until the future is more clear."

Dongola Is Fallen.

Dongola has fallen, and the nominal objective point of the British-Egyptian expedition has been reached. The river forces of the British-Egyptian expedition, pushing up the Nile from El Hafir, landed at Dongola and occupied it. The place before the British forces, retreating from El Hafir, reached that point. El Hafir and Dongola are both in the hands of the expedition, while the derelict forces are somewhere between seeking a refuge.

Riot at Leadville.

A perfect riot of anarchy began, apparently in the locality of the Colorado mine, Leadville, Col., at 1 o'clock a. m. Monday within a dozen blocks of the court house. Several hundred shots were fired. The strike has been in progress for three months and trouble has been looked for for the last two weeks. The State troops have been held in readiness for a call to arms ever since the strike began.

Beheaded by an Elevator.

Frederick Hoffman, a workman in the employ of Samuel Bauman & Brother, New York, was caught by an electric elevator in such a position that he was carried to the ceiling, between which and the elevator he was forced. His head was severed from his body in a clean manner as a guillotine could have done it.

Alleged Forger in Custody.

Detroit detectives were in Toledo, Ohio, endeavoring to secure R. R. Taylor, alias G. K. Taylor, alias R. Taylor, but they were required to return empty-handed. Toledo has the man, and as he is believed to be one of the most talented check workers in the country, an effort will be made to put him away for a term of years.

Timber Land Swindlers Caught.

At Mansfield, Mo., the government has made two more arrests in connection with the wholesale swindling of valuable cedar timber. "Doc" White and William Marlock were placed under bond. This makes five arrests and Special Agent Turley expects to capture the whole party.

Passenger Trains in a Crash.

Two Union Pacific passenger trains collided at Silver Bow, seven miles west of Butte, Mont., Sunday, but by what seems almost a miracle no one was killed, though a dozen were seriously injured.

Minister Will Make Donat.

A Honolulu dispatch says: Minister Willis denies that President Cleveland empowered him to negotiate with the Dole Government for either annexation or return to a monarchical form of government. He said the matter had never been referred to at Washington.

Attacked by a Vicious Horse.

William Myers, a Lima, Ohio, horseman, was attacked by a vicious stallion, when two pet bulldogs came to his rescue, attacked the stallion, and compelled it to release its hold. The dogs drove the horse into a stall. The horse killed two men at Bellefontaine, Ohio.

WILL NOT CUT HIS HAIR.

Carrier's Locks Threaten His Postmaster's Reason.

Postmaster J. A. White, of Oakland, Cal., has been called upon to decide one of the weightiest questions so far submitted to him in his official capacity. He has searched through the postal laws, but has been unable to find a regulation to fit the case, and now he is seriously considering the propriety of submitting the matter to the department at Washington. The question is whether Lyman P. Baare, a letter carrier, can be compelled to have his hair cut. Baare's wind beguiling locks have been the cause of numerous complaints from ladies and gentlemen who have come in contact with the eccentric young man. Being a pianist, Baare two years ago decided to let his hair grow, with the idea of emulating Paderewski. So conspicuous did Mr. Baare and his flowing locks become to the people of Oakland that the young man's name involved in a street fight with a youth who whistled "Johnny Get Your Hair Cut" as the letter carrier passed by. In order to soothe the lacerated feelings of the public, Postmaster White moved Baare on the night shift. This move made matters worse, for the new owners of the locks, several women, more complaints were lodged. Baare positively refused to have his locks shorn and Postmaster White is sitting up nights considering the situation.

MAIL THIEF CAUGHT.

Harry Laraway Captured While Taking Letters from a Pouch.

For fifteen months the Chicago post-office has been deluged with complaints from mail carriers and individuals that the Canadian mails have been tampered with and that thousands of letters have never reached their destination. Large and small remittances have been lost and the inconvenience and loss to the Chicago bank and their customers has been such that it had come to a point where the Canadian banks had to use other carrying channels and individuals were warned against using the mails in sending money. All this, it is hoped, will stop now, owing to the untiring diligence of Inspector J. J. Stuart of the Postoffice Department and J. J. Laraway, postoffice inspector, who Tuesday recorded one of the most important captures of their long service. Major Stuart received the following telegram at midnight Monday from Detroit, which was the closing chapter of the fifteen months' search: "Inspector James E. Stuart, Chicago: I arrested the Canadian mail thief Monday night and he is now in jail. I saw him rip a pouch open, take out a package of mail containing forty-three letters, and a Chicago, sent up the pouch and place the letters in his box. The man's name is Harry Laraway, a Canadian, who now lives in Detroit and is a depot porter at the Union depot. J. J. Laraway, Postoffice Inspector."

SPAIN GIVES IN.

American Filibusters Will Be Given a Fair Trial.

The Spanish Government has yielded to the demands of the United States for a fair trial of the Competitor prisoners. Authentic information to this effect has reached the State Department unofficially, and the formal announcement is expected in the next mail from Madrid. The United States has been waiting for this conclusion some time ago, but has delayed the formal announcement of its decision until after the Cortes adjourned, in order to escape criticism from that body for making concessions to the United States. While expecting the decision, the American press became very impatient of late over the long delay on the part of the Spanish Ministry in complying with the demands for a fair trial of the Competitor prisoners, who have been in prison under a death sentence imposed by a drum-head court-martial for nearly five months. Petitions have been pouring in on the State Department from all quarters, urging prompt action in behalf of these men. Despairing of favorable action on the request for a civil trial, several of the prisoners urged that appeal be made to the Spanish Ministry for the pardon of the men.

\$3,000,000 Paid by Englishmen.

The negotiations for the sale of the British canal electric franchise to an English syndicate will result in the installation of a complete system of electric traction within a short time. What has interested English capital in this enterprise is the possibility of shipping grain from the coast direct to Liverpool by an all-water route and effecting a great saving in time and freight charges. Only one transfer will be required, and that will be in New York harbor, without the necessity of elevator storage. The saving will be not only in high railroad freight charges, but also in the cost of transshipment by rail, but on the old water route of elevator charges at Buffalo and slow haulage by mules through the canal with more elevator charges at New York. The use of electricity to run canalboats is but a minor detail in the plan, which operates from the West to the East and then to Europe. It contemplates a direct service from Chicago and Duluth by the use of steel canalboats after the type of the six that were built last year in Cleveland and made their trip to New York with the aid of floating elevators the canalboats can be unloaded into ocean steamers in the harbor without the necessity of storage. This was the plan that New York capitalists had in mind when they secured as a gift the franchise that Englishmen are to pay \$3,000,000 for. They did not get very far along before they met the all-powerful opposition of the New York Central Railroad Company and the allied trunk lines that monopolize the traffic into New York and have been steadily ruining the canal since it was first opened in 1819. In 1885 the canal carried 69,000,000 bushels of wheat from Buffalo to New York; last year it carried only 14,000,000.

Battleship on the Beach.

The big battleship Texas of the United States navy, went ashore Wednesday off Goat Island, near Newport, R. I. The battleship was absolutely helpless and at the mercy of the wind. If a storm had arisen before she was released the chances are she would have been beaten to pieces. A magnificent bit of naval architecture, which cost the people of the United States something like \$5,000,000, was subject to the caprice of the weather until the tide came in Thursday, when tugs hauled her back into deep water.

Big Smelter Proposed.

Provided satisfactory arrangements can be made with the Canadian Pacific Railroad, a large ore smelter and refinery will be established at Vancouver, B. C., with a capital of at least \$1,000,000. W. R. Rust, of the Tacoma smelter, is the organizer of the project, which will have behind it American and British capital.

Severely Drunk in Water.

Public schools of Chicago may be closed at the end of the school year by the Commissioner of Health Kerr because the water supply afforded them by the Board of Education, without filters, is impure. Monday's rain of two and one-quarter inches carried out to the intake pipes of

the various cisterns of the city all of the filth of the sewers. This, later, has been brought back to the school children in the drinking water which is offered to them in the school buildings through faucets unprotected from the contamination of lake water as it is. The Grand Jury has been so seriously impressed by the apparent unconcern of the Board of Education that it will investigate all criminal neglect as to the character of the water supply now coming to citizens. Typhoid fever, scarlet fever, diphtheria and other diseases which quickly attack the children of the schools are now seriously prevalent in all parts of the city. Scarlet fever has been in the normal school district, within 100 feet of the rented school buildings provided by the Board of Education for the overflow from the school proper, for several days without the health department being informed or the proper placards placed on the flat in which the fever is, warning all others of contagion.

CHICAGO'S ALLEY I. SOLD.

George Adams and Leslie Carter Are the Purchasers.

The Chicago and South Side Rapid Transit Company, known to all World's Fair visitors as the "Alley I," each, was sold Wednesday morning by Perry Hall, acting on an order from the court. George E. Adams and Leslie Carter, representing the first mortgage bondholders, bid in the road at \$400,000 and \$100,000 for 24 pieces of real estate. Before offering the road Mr. Hall stated that no bid would be considered unless a deposit of \$200,000 as a guaranty of good faith had previously been made. At this juncture Sidney C. Eastman, representing G. E. Jones and other stockholders, announced a formal protest against the sale of the road, and stated that suit would be brought in the appellate court if the sale was consummated. The first thing offered was the railroad proper, the minimum bid which would be considered being placed at \$4,000,000. Leslie Carter immediately stepped forward and offered \$4,000,000, representing himself and George E. Adams. This was the only bid made, and the road was declared sold at that figure. Twenty-four pieces of real estate were then offered separately with no bidders. Then they were offered in groups, but no bids were made, and they were finally placed on the block as a whole. The property was bid in at \$100,000 by Mr. Carter for himself and Adams, their being the only offer. This completed the sale, and the large crowd quickly dispersed, one hour and a half having elapsed during the sale of over \$18,000,000 capitalized property.

MORGAN DENIES IT.

Says He Is Not Going to Conduct a Fight Against the Western Union.

J. P. Morgan has denied that there is no truth in a published story that he was to conduct a fight for the American Bell Telephone Company against the Western Union Telephone Company. The best information obtainable was that negotiations were in progress for a renewal of the contract between the Bell and the Western Union companies, which has been in existence for seventeen years and which expires in November next. When the New York Telephone Company was recently organized the board of directors was constituted largely of representatives of the Bell and Western Union interests. The control of New York company is in the hands of the Western Union, but it operates under a license from the Bell company. A month ago the story was printed that the control of the Bell company had been or was to be secured by the Western Union company. The story was denied, and it was said that the relations between the Western Union and the Bell company were unchanged and were not likely to be changed.

Race Train Wrecked.

A Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul special race track passenger train dashed into a detached portion of a freight going in the same direction directly under a Chicago viaduct Thursday night. The result was a wreck in which Engineer James Motan was dangerously injured and Fireman Nat Moulton and five passengers were seriously hurt. Fire-loaned freight cars, a baggage car, a passenger coach and engine 749 were demolished.

Rich Men Executed.

Among the leaders in the Philippine Islands conspiracy who were shot Monday at Cavite, in the Island of Luzon, were two merchants worth a million pesos (about \$200,000). The governor of the prison and several doctors and chemists.

Italy and Abyssinia Settle.

Peace has been concluded by Italy with Abyssinia. Menelik demanded \$400,000, not as a ransom, but as compensation for maintaining prisoners. In exchange for the release of Italian prisoners, Russia supported these conditions.

Indians Attack a Customs House.

The Mexican customs house at Las Palomas was raided by Mexican Indians and Indians and three or four white men, about fifty in all, and four men were killed and several injured in the battle which ensued.

Smokes Will Be High.

Havana advises say that El Tabaco's report about the coming tobacco crop is incorrect. Not more than 45,000 bales will be gathered, against 137,000 bales in 1905.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.50 to \$5.25; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$3.50; sheep, fat to choice, \$2.00 to \$2.50; corn, No. 2, 20c to 22c; oats, No. 2, 15c to 16c; rye, No. 2, 30c to 31c; butter, choice creamery, 14c to 15c; eggs, fresh, 14c to 15c; potatoes, per bushel, 20c to 25c; broom corn, common short to choice, 25c to 30c per ton.
Indianapolis—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.50; sheep, \$2.00 to \$2.50; corn, No. 2, 20c to 22c; oats, No. 2, 15c to 16c; rye, No. 2, 30c to 31c; butter, choice creamery, 14c to 15c; eggs, fresh, 14c to 15c; potatoes, per bushel, 20c to 25c; broom corn, common short to choice, 25c to 30c per ton.
St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.50; sheep, \$2.00 to \$2.50; corn, No. 2, 20c to 22c; oats, No. 2, 15c to 16c; rye, No. 2, 30c to 31c; butter, choice creamery, 14c to 15c; eggs, fresh, 14c to 15c; potatoes, per bushel, 20c to 25c; broom corn, common short to choice, 25c to 30c per ton.
Cincinnati—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.50; sheep, \$2.00 to \$2.50; corn, No. 2, 20c to 22c; oats, No. 2, 15c to 16c; rye, No. 2, 30c to 31c; butter, choice creamery, 14c to 15c; eggs, fresh, 14c to 15c; potatoes, per bushel, 20c to 25c; broom corn, common short to choice, 25c to 30c per ton.
Buffalo—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$4.75; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.50; sheep, \$2.00 to \$2.50; corn, No. 2, 20c to 22c; oats, No. 2, 15c to 16c; rye, No. 2, 30c to 31c; butter, choice creamery, 14c to 15c; eggs, fresh, 14c to 15c; potatoes, per bushel, 20c to 25c; broom corn, common short to choice, 25c to 30c per ton.
Toledo—Wheat, No. 2, red, 63c to 65c; corn, No. 2, yellow, 21c to 23c; oats, No. 2, mixed, 15c to 16c; rye, No. 2, 32c to 34c; clover seed, \$4.40 to \$4.50.
Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2, spring, 77c to 80c; corn, No. 2, 20c to 22c; oats, No. 2, 15c to 16c; rye, No. 2, 30c to 31c; butter, choice creamery, 14c to 15c; eggs, fresh, 14c to 15c; potatoes, per bushel, 20c to 25c; broom corn, common short to choice, 25c to 30c per ton.
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EMPEROR WILLIAM AND HIS ONLY DAUGHTER.



(From the latest photograph.)

WITH BABIES FOR BAIT.

Hunters in Ceylon Lure Crocodiles to Their Death.

The fondness of crocodiles for babies is used by hunters in Ceylon to lure the reptiles to death. A nice, fat baby is tied by the leg to a stake near some pond or lagoon where crocodiles abound. Soon the child begins crying and the sound attracts the crocodiles within hearing distance. They start out immediately for the wailing infant. The hunter in the meantime conceals himself in the bushes or swamp grass near the baby, with a rifle in his hand projecting out and almost over the child. He remains perfectly quiet and the reptile, intent on its prey, notices nothing but the screaming and kicking child. As the monster approaches to within a few feet of the bait the hunter sends a bullet directly into the alligator's eye, causing instant death. A miss would mean death for the baby, but the hunters are expert shots and at the short distance at which they fire a miss is next to impossible. As a rule the sound of the firearm scares the baby worse than the presence of the crocodile's jaws and the rows of sharp and glistening teeth, but after being shot

much of her time in arranging or composing pretty bits of melody, sometimes setting the line of her husband's sentimental sonnets to the airs also wove out of her thought.

School Theatricals a Century Ago.

Miss Agnes Reppiler writes a little sketch entitled "At School a Hundred Years Ago" for St. Nicholas. Of one form of diversion allowed the pupils, Miss Reppiler writes: "Few things more amusing than Miss Wiford's 'Early Recollections' have ever been told in print. We know everybody in that school as intimately as Mary Wiford knew them in the year 1798. The English teacher who was so wedded to grammar and arithmetic—Mary hated to study; the French teacher whom she both loved and feared, who had a passion for neatness, and used to hang around the children's necks all their possessions found out of place, from dictionaries and sheets of music to skipping ropes and dilapidated dolls; the school girls who came from every part of England and France; above all, the school plays—'The Search After Happiness,' which they were permitted to act as a great treat, because Miss Hannah More had written it. If you know nothing about



USING A BABY FOR CROCODILE BAIT.

over a few times the child takes the shooting as a matter of course and pays little attention to it. So expert are many of the hunters that they do not shoot the alligator until it has approached to within a few feet of the baby. Then, with but a few inches of space between the muzzle of the rifle and the eye of the alligator, the fatal shot is fired.

LADY TENNYSON.

She Loved Her Husband and Home and Was an Ideal Poet's Wife.

Emily Selwood-Tennyson, widow of the late poet laureate of England, died recently at the beautiful residence of the Tennyson family on the Isle of Wight. She had lived a secluded life, and, like her husband, was unknown in English society. She might have been distinguished and even brilliant in the best of English drawing rooms, as in her own, had she so desired. Her opportunities, not only by reason of the laureate's fame as the greatest of living poets, but through



LADY TENNYSON.

her own life and innate gentility, had been ample. She preferred, however, the quiet of the delightful place in the pretty island off Portsmouth, the care of her roses, the pleasure she extracted from her piano, and the affairs of her household, to the gaiety of city life or even the less severe burden of country society. The poet and his wife were lovers even in their own old age. Lord Tennyson was 41 when they were married, and he had known her when she was a mere child. The marriage took place on June 13, 1850. Lady Tennyson was a fine musician and spent

"The Search After Happiness" you have no real idea how dull a play can be. Four discontented young ladies go forth to seek "Urania," whose wisdom will teach them to be happy. They meet "Florella," a virtuous shepherdess, who leads them to the grove where Urania lives. Here they are kindly received and describe all their faults at great length to their hostess, who sends them brimful of good advice to their respective homes. Think of a lot of real school girls acting such a drama, and speaking to each other in this sedate and meritorious fashion—"With ever new delight we now attend The counsels of our fond maternal friend."

Their Customs.

A lady who dines with the family of a German professor found the table customs very odd. As soon as those at the table were helped they at once cut up all that was on their plates, and then putting their knives down leaned on the table with their left hands, and with their forks disposed of the food with alacrity and without interruption. At supper the hostess ground and cooked the coffee at the table, and the butter was taken with individual knives out of an earthen pot that was used in common. Cheese was served and secured in a similar manner, and was smeared over thick slices of buttered bread. When the eating was finished everybody still sat and watched the hostess wash the dishes, which she did at table, using the snowiest of napkins, without wetting her fingers, while the master puffed a cigar.

The Crook.

In some parts of Scotland it was customary to carry a newly born child three times round the iron "crook" which hangs in the middle of an old-fashioned chimney, and serves to support cooking-pots, the ceremony being supposed to insure the infant's future prosperity. To double up the chain of the "crook" at night prevents witches coming down the chimney.

The New Watch.

The new watch is to have a photograph cylinder hidden away, and at the hour and at each quarter of an hour a tiny voice will be heard giving you the exact time. You will simply touch a spring, hold the watch to your ear, and the little fairy on the inside will whisper the hour.

MICHIGAN MATTERS.

NEWS OF THE WEEK CONCISELY CONDENSED.

State Has Given Homes to Many Homeless Settlers—Why a Lansing Girl Ran Away to Muskegon—Johnson, of Lapeer, Sentenced to Fourteen Years.

Kind Mother Michigan.

Land Commissioner French reports that on June 30, 1895, the State owned 423,889.53 acres of land. There were forfeited to the State during the year 836.01 acres of part paid land; 5,016.28 swamp homestead land; 4,125.48 acres of the State under 8-1/2, 137, 200 acres of 1893, 211,828.10 acres and 1,213.97 acres in settlement of the Bois Blanc State road matter, making 142,778.50 in all. The total number of acres sold during the year was 14,988.16; number of acres of swamp land licensed, 3,207.10; entered as homestead land, 40,125.48; total number of acres sold for sale and homestead June 30, 1895, 561,457.75 acres. The number of acres disposed of during the year is as follows: Primary school, 7,877.07 acres, \$25,068.47 paid, \$5,030.81 due; agricultural college, 1,038.21 acres, \$12,122.76 paid, \$3,500.48 due; swamp, 4,235.48 acres, \$198.44 paid, \$7,006.06 due; salt spring, 40 acres, \$80 paid, \$80 due; university, 40 acres, \$240 paid, \$240 due; patented to homesteaders, 707.45 acres; totals, 14,988.16 acres, \$43,540.07 paid, \$9,668.35 due. The receipts of the State land office for principal, interest and penalties on sales of land during the year were amounting to \$48,247.03. Seventy-seven townships in 22 counties of the State have taken advantage of the 1893 statute in accordance with which lands delinquent for taxes are bid off to the State for a consecutive period of more than three years, have been purchased, upon payment of the township taxes, and the expenses of such examinations have been paid by the State. A complete list of the lands has been prepared and printed from time to time to send out on application, in order that those seeking homes need be to the expense only of selecting the lands they wish to purchase. The number of the required 10 cents per acre down. No real estate tax is required to be paid during the five years the land is held under homestead certificate, and the small payment of 10 cents per acre for each year of the homestead term gives the settler a farm and a home with little expenditure of time and effort.

Indictments Likely to Drop.

Michigan has in all probability seen the last of the cases instituted against the eleven persons, including State officials and clerks, who were charged with Grand Jury for the alleged salaries amendment frauds of 1891 and 1893, when the returns of the vote cast on the proposition to amend the Constitution so as to increase the salaries of State officers were said to have been falsified so as to show a favorable majority. The only persons ever tried in the case were State Treasurer and ex-Secretary General Ellis. The jury in each case disagreed, politics forming an important feature of the trials, the defense claiming persecution on the part of political enemies. Prosecutor Gardner did not give notice of the cases for trial until the present term of court, and as he will retire from office Jan. 1 this neglect is taken to fore-shadow his purpose to discontinue all the cases.

Given Fourteen Years.

At Lapeer William H. Johnson, of Co-humbria, was sentenced by Judge Smith to fourteen years at hard labor in the State prison for robbing and chloroforming Mrs. Deline, a widow, aged about 78 years. Mrs. Deline was bound, gagged and chloroformed, and the house then ransacked, and she was left in this condition during the cold night and part of the next day. Her sufferings were terrible until found by the neighbors. Isaac Snow, a pal of Johnson's, who is now serving time in prison, confessed to having committed the crime and implicated Johnson, who also confessed upon arrest. Judge Smith also sentenced Walter Lamphere to one year at Jackson for burglary. William F. Baker, who confessed having broken into Vincent & Son's store, was given one year at the same place, leaving Harry Foyall, aged 16, was sent to the industrial